



PRESCOTT, NOVEMBER 30, 1896.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

Since the date of our last issue, in which there was some account of the massacre of Leroy Jay, Linton and Graham, near Big Bug, the Indians have been on the war path with unusual activity, and in large force. The murder of superintendent George W. Leiby, the capture of a pack train near Date Creek, the audacious flight at Fort Rock, and other attacks, have caused much excitement.

This has been increased by the fact that owing to the utter inadequacy of the military force in this part of the Territory, it is absolutely necessary that the people should take immediate steps to protect themselves.

At a meeting held in Prescott, on Friday evening, 23d inst., there was a large attendance and an evident determination to organize an expedition of citizens to act at once in this country. Thos. Hodges was requested to raise a company of 30 men to serve 90 days. A liberal sum was subscribed for the outfit, and also for Indian scalps.

In accordance with the popular wish the Governor will defer his proposed visit to southern Arizona, and go directly to San Francisco, to represent the state of affairs here to the military authorities.

The Indians are moving in strong bands and are evidently bent upon prosecuting a vigorous war. Several of the western tribes are believed to be acting with the Apaches, and it will require a greatly increased force to make life and property safe in this part of Arizona. At present, at Fort Whipple, camp Lincoln, and Date Creek, there are barely men enough to hold the posts. But for Col. Sanford's expedition, elsewhere referred to, no movement would have been made by the troops, and the Indians must have concluded that they were not to be held to account for their depredations.

The country north of the Gila, has been put off with a ridiculously small force, and we trust that Generals Halleck and McDowell will see the necessity of affording it better protection at once. It is of vital importance that the thoroughfares should be kept open, the mails guarded, and the savages promptly punished. This is too rich a country, too full of promise, to be longer neglected. Our patient pioneers deserve, and should have, all the aid the government can give them.

THE NEW MINING LAW.

For the convenience of the people of the Territory, we reprint the new mining law adopted by the late Legislature, and which is to take effect on the first of January 1897. It is very simple and with the exception that all records are required, as under the present law, to be filed in the office of the County Recorder, it leaves the regulation of the mines to the several districts. So soon after the first of January as possible, the miners should meet, and enact regulations regarding the location and working of mines. Care should be given to the matter of marking claims in order to prevent confusion and litigation in the future. Something more than the piling up of a few stones, the driving of a stake, or the digging of a small hole, should be required. Enough at least should be done to clearly show where claims have been taken and to save new comers from beginning work that must prove profitless to them. In our judgment it is also important that where Indian hostilities do not absolutely prevent, it should be demanded that the claims be worked, at least once a year, if not more frequently. It is idle to talk of great prosperity in the Territory until the real value of the lodes is established, and this cannot be done by talk, but must be done by labor. Shafts must be sunk, tunnels opened, and the ore brought to the surface in quantities, if we would secure capital.

We know the people are poor and have much to contend with, but poor as they are the task of letting the world know how rich our mineral resources are, is in their hands, and the sooner they perform it the better it will be for them and for the Territory. Let them struggle on manfully and they will certainly reap a rich reward, and not be called upon to share it with greedy capitalists. Let them put the mines in a shape to demonstrate their worth and they will find purchasers at good prices.

COLONEL SANFORD.

COLONEL SANFORD, of first United States Cavalry, commanding at Fort McDowell, arrived in Prescott on Thursday, on scout. He has 35 men of his company with him, several Pima and Maricopa Indians, and Lt. Thomas Ewing, late of the Arizona Volunteers, as a guide.

Col. Sanford is one of the most efficient officers in the Territory. General McDowell lately issued an order complimenting him in very high terms, for his scout, (heretofore referred to in the Miner), in which he killed 35 Apaches. This order we shall give in full in our next. On a recent scout the Colonel killed 5 more of the red knaves, and his ambition seems to be to follow them up without cessation. Such an officer, be he regular or irregular, is worth his weight in gold, and must have a warm place in the affections of the people. He has set an example which we trust all other officers in the Territory will make haste to imitate. Action, constant action against our common foe, is what is needed, and the man who kills the most Apaches is the best man for the hour, and him the people will delight to honor.

Col. Sanford would follow up the Indians

who murdered Mr. Leiby, if he could get a guide to put him on the track, but it seems there is none to be found in Prescott.

ROAD LAW.—Attention is called to the act concerning roads and high-ways, passed by the late Legislature, and printed in this number of the Miner. It was introduced by Mr. Dobbins, and among its warmest supporters was Mr. Barnett, of this county, the representative of Walnut Grove. It will secure an early opening and working of county roads, and although the tax it imposes for such purpose may seem heavy, we are inclined to think the return will be highly satisfactory. Nothing is more advantageous to a new country than the opening of roads in every direction. It is of little use to raise produce unless it can be quickly and cheaply brought to market. Among the roads which are greatly needed in this county, and for the opening of which immediate provision should be made, those from Skull Valley and Walnut Grove to Prescott direct seem to us of the first importance. The residents of the whole country are interested in having these avenues prepared without delay.

ROBERT POSTLE'S RANCH.—This establishment we have before had occasion to refer to though not particularly. It is with pride and pleasure we now give a more full description of this extensive and valuable property. During the past season Mr. Postle has cultivated about three hundred acres, which have produced large crops of corn, wheat, barley, potatoes, and a variety of vegetables; all of which have matured finely and fully, and are now being sold in our market for satisfactory prices. The result, we are credibly informed, promises a net profit of near twenty thousand dollars, and shows what an industrious and energetic man can do in this country by cultivating the soil upon true principles. The Ranch is located twenty miles north east from Prescott, in a beautiful valley through which a branch of the San Francisco river runs, and may well and truly be styled the model farm of Yavapai county.

THE GRIST MILL.—Among the additions to this valuable ranch is a very fine grist mill, of modern construction, run by water power. This improvement is a very important one, not only to the enterprising proprietor, but the surrounding community. But there is another addition soon to be made to the establishment of the proprietor, looked upon by certain parties interested as of the utmost importance to the permanent prosperity of the concern. News Bureau.

CANINE SAGACITY.—At the late Indian fight at Fort Rock, on the Mohave road, there were two valuable dogs, one an old pioneer and the other a young traveler, both belonging to the mail party attacked at that point. It was soon discovered that the young dog was bravely charging upon the savages, while the elder one kept in the background, shielding himself in the most sensible manner. At length his young brother came howling from the enemy, with an arrow sticking through his hind quarter; whereupon the old dog deliberately walked up to his distressed companion and applying his teeth to the piercing end of the arrow carefully extracted it from the wound.

MISREPRESENTATION.

"Twenty Yavapai Indians were butchered in cold blood by a party of whites on Williams Fork a few days since."

The foregoing item from the California papers is a specimen of the absurd reports sent to San Francisco by certain Indian sympathizers in this Territory. The story is false, no such butchery having taken place, but it will not be without its bad effect in San Francisco. It will be read by hundreds who will never see this contradiction, and who will naturally believe that the whites are the aggressors and responsible for our Indian difficulties.

DEATH OF JUDGE WALLER.

Judge Royal H. Waller, of San Francisco, died there, September 29th. He was a man of excellent repute, and deeply interested in Arizona. In company with Messrs. Sage, Gird and Bidwell, he was the owner of large silver mining interests at Castle Dome, on the Colorado. The *Ato*, of October 6, has the following obituary notice:

Judge Waller was an old, well and favorably known resident, having arrived here with his estimable lady on the ship Norma, July, 1849, from New York, via Panama. The deceased was born at Royalton, Vermont, in the year 1802 on the 29th of November. He was educated for the law, and commenced the practice of his profession at Rutland, Vermont, where he also held the position of Post master under President General Jackson. In 1836 during the excitement about the then "Great West," he removed to Michigan, but in 1839, he returned East and settled in New York city, where he resumed the practice of his profession, and continued in it until the year 1849, when, as stated, he emigrated to the Pacific slope and settled in this city. Shortly after his advent he became interested in public matters, and was one of the first Public School Directors. In 1851 he was elected city Recorder, (same as the present police Judge) and was re-elected to the same position in 1854. Being elected both times on tickets which were in the minority, the Legislature remodelled the Police Judgeship and legislated him out of his position before the expiration of his term of office. From the year 1855 until 1861 he practiced his profession, when in the latter year he was appointed by President Lincoln to the position of United States Land Receiver and Pension Agent, but resigned the same after having served two and a half years. He was subsequently appointed Paymaster in the United States Army, with the rank of major, but being ordered to reside in that capacity at Salt Lake he resigned that position.

For a considerable period deceased had been afflicted with serious trouble in the stomach, and for the greater part of this year has been an invalid and sufferer. Some two weeks since his physicians finding he was sinking, and that there was every symptom of a fatal termination of his disease, informed him of his danger. The Judge was prepared, arranged his worldly affairs, and calmly awaited

the approach of death and translation to a home in the future, such as the true Christian looks forward to with calm repose. Judge Waller was a high minded, conscientious Christian, and was ever regarded by his numerous friends as an exemplary citizen, and bore the best reputation for all the traits of a good man by the community at large. His decease has cast a gloom over a large circle of mourning friends. He was conscious up to the last moment, and bid his immediate family a calm and peaceful adieu. Thus one by one the old pioneers pass away, and among them such as deceased, whom the community can ill afford to spare.

DEATH OF GEORGE W. LEIBY.

Mr. Leiby, Superintendent of Indian affairs, left Prescott for La Paz on Saturday morning 17th inst., accompanied by a Mohave Indian, whom he had brought from Maricopa Wells, and a La Paz Indian, who was captured in the Skull Valley fight, and had been held as a prisoner at Fort Whipple until Col. Lovell at Mr. Leiby's solicitation, gave an order for his release.

As there was much feeling in this community regarding the freeing of this savage, known to have been concerned in a bold attack upon the whites, Mr. Leiby sent him off the trail to meet him at Elsie's station in Skull Valley. They met there on the afternoon of Saturday and proceeded to Bell's ranch, where they were joined by Mr. Everts, clerk to the superintendent. On Sunday morning they started, Mr. Leiby occupying with the Indians, a buggy, drawn by two horses, and Mr. Everts following on mule back. About an hour after their departure the mule returned to the ranch with several arrows sticking in him. The settlers there immediately sent word to the camp at Skull Valley, and with a squad of soldiers that hurried to join them, went out upon the road to Date Creek until they came to Bell's canon, where they first found the body of Mr. Everts beheaded and filled with arrows, and near at hand the body of Mr. Leiby, dreadfully mutilated. The head had been mashed with stones until it was literally flattened—the arms and legs were broken in many places, and the heart gone, a pair of bullet moulds being left in its place. The buggy had been burned, saving a wheel or two—one of the horses had been cooked and partly eaten. Of the other horse and the two Indians nothing could be found. It is believed that they went off with the attacking party, which, from the signs, is supposed to have consisted of from 40 to 70 savages. The bodies of Messrs. Leiby and Everts were buried near to those of Messrs. Bell, Sage and Cunningham, killed in the same canon about a year since.

Mr. Leiby was a native of New York, aged 49. He came to Arizona in 1863, from Petaluma, Cal., where he has a wife and daughter. He was interested in mining operations. In the first Legislature he represented Yuma county, in the Council, and early in 1865 he was appointed Superintendent of Indian affairs in place of Col. Poston. His policy in the administration of that office was not a popular one with the people. He was thought too lenient with the Indians, and it was often predicted they would reward him with treachery rather than with gratitude. When he came here on his mission of mistaken kindness, he was told that he was making himself offensive to the whites, and doing the red skins a service which they would not appreciate. Some went so far as to suggest that he would not live to get to La Paz; that the so-called friendly Indians who accompanied him would take his life. And it is reported that he said at Skull Valley, that he felt that he might at any moment be slaughtered by those whose interests he had so jealously defended. It is of course not known that the savages with him had a hand in his murder, but it is a common belief that they had.

But while it was feared that the Superintendent was dealing too gently with our natural enemy, the news of his death in a barbarous manner was a shock to the whole community, and is sincerely deplored. The Mr. Leiby, although at variance with Mr. Leiby, honestly believing his policy to have been wrong, deeply regrets that he should have fallen a victim to it, and extends its warmest sympathy to his bereaved family. The death of any man at the hands of savages is to be mourned; the death of one whose error was an excess of kindness to them, is but a fresh and impressive evidence of their utter unworthiness, and a powerful appeal for the exercise of the severest measures in their treatment. As we have repeatedly said, force is the only argument to use with the Indian. The sooner he is made to know that the whites intend to hold this country, and to govern him, the better for all concerned.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to call the citizens of Yavapai county met at the Council Hall, in Prescott, on the evening of Nov. 23d, 1896. Governor McCormick was called to the chair, and F. G. Christie appointed secretary.

The Governor stated the purpose of the meeting to be to appeal to the military authorities for more troops, and the organization of a company of Citizen Rangers for immediate protection.

On motion, Thomas Hodges was requested to raise a company of 30 men, to serve for 90 days; said men to elect their own officers, and to be furnished rations, arms and ammunition (when required) by the citizens, and at the end of their service to receive certificates from the Governor, stating the number of days they were in the field, upon which certificates the general Government will be requested to make an appropriation sufficient for a liberal compensation.

Messrs. Bowles, Campbell and Baker, were appointed a committee to collect and disburse money and make all needful arrangements for the organization and equipment of the company.

Messrs. Berry, McComb, Howard and Hargrave were appointed a committee to draft resolutions regarding postal matters.

The meeting adjourned to Saturday evening, December 1st.

F. G. CHRISTIE, Secretary.

THE FIGHT AT FORT ROCK.

LETTER FROM HON. A. E. DAVIS.

HARDYVILLE, Nov. 16, 1896.

EDITOR OF THE ARIZONA MINER.—Hon. Wm. H. Hardy and self left your city last Sunday morning for this place; as we expected, we came up with Colonel Carter, Judge Backus and party, and also Miller's and Silverthorn's freight trains at Fort Rock, station, on Monday night. We found the camp in not a little excitement. The red devils had again been at work; eight head of horses and mules lay in front of the house, dead to attest it. The particulars of the attack and final repulse, are, as near as I could obtain them, as follows: The U. S. Mail with escort of two soldiers arrived at the station on Friday night Saturday morning, while saddling up, the Indians opened fire from behind the breast work of rocks that gives the station its name. At the first fire Mr. Backman was wounded in the right side just above the hip, the wound is dangerous but not mortal. A portion of the party (consisting of seven persons in all) succeeded in getting into the house, others hastily took refuge behind rocks, and the battle continued in earnest. The son of Mr. Backman was, while sitting upon the Indians, shot through both legs, but continued to fight and killed two Indians after receiving his wound. A young soldier boy (am sorry did not learn his name) fought from behind a rock, bravely; while in the act of firing he received a severe wound in the cheek, but continued his firing with good effect until the Indians withdrew, which they did at about two o'clock p. m., evidently sick of their job. It is estimated that the Indians numbered from fifty to seventy-five. They only exposed their heads while firing, but well aimed rifles made that extremely hazardous for them. The blood of the red-skins stains the bench work in many places, and it is thought that many of them left the dust. They drove off six head of cattle with them as they retired. The attacked party were put up not daring to expose themselves, lest the lurking savages should send them their death warrant, until the arrival of Colonel Carter and party on Monday morning. You will of course be willing to forgive mail carriers when you learn these facts. The wounded men were made as comfortable as possible in wagons, and are now on their way to this place, the mail is also coming back. But we met Mr. Ballard a few miles from here going out with fresh stock and wagons for carrying mail and passengers. He returned for an escort, and will soon be on the road to Prescott. The preparations now made for staging, if we could but have military protection, would insure complete and satisfactory service, but until that is had, let not unjust blame be charged to the present mail contractors, for they are evidently doing their best. We get mail regular from Los Angeles, the company are carrying it in four horse coaches.

But to resume my Indian narrative. On leaving Fort Rock, our party consisting, in all, some sixty persons, we thought large enough to ensure us immunity from Indian hostility, but not so. After we had passed dangerous points, and thought we were safe, the Indians attacked the rear of the train, fired several arrows and thirteen rifle shots, but without effect. We, upon horseback on hearing the firing, rode back and pursued the red skins into impassable canons.

The Indians are encamped about the Willows and Wallapai Springs, and are in force enough to make it uncomfortable for small parties. Can we not have a few troops in northern Arizona for our protection, against their swarm south of the Gila? Will not the commander of this department finally awaken to the fact that there are hostile Indians beside the Apache in Arizona? And will he not acknowledge our claims at last? I trust he will, I can not believe that the continued slaughter of our citizens that for the past few months has been going on, will be longer suffered without an effort to protect us, by him who is intrusted by our government with our protection.

Colonel Eakins is doing very well, and will probably recover. Samuel Knodell, whom it will be remembered, was shot by the Indians a few weeks ago, is recovering slowly.

LETTER FROM HON. W. H. HARDY.

HARDYVILLE, Nov. 18, 1896.

HON. R. C. MCCORMICK, Sir.—The mails have all arrived from all quarters but Prescott, it has started for Prescott three times within two weeks, and returned as many times. This evening it starts with a strong escort and I hope it will get through, but I have no doubt that they will have to fight their way. You will not have the mails regular until the Indians are driven back from the road. We could raise a company of one hundred men at this place if we only had a show to organize, but as it is we will be compelled to stay at home. I would advise the Yavapai delegation to do something for their country, or go without mail matter.

It looked like business to see a fine four horse coach drive up to the door, and hear all hands hurrah for the mail, and some hallooed out stage, and it proved to be a regular stage, with good horses. Now if we could only get rid of the Indians we would be well fixed, but I do not expect any protection for six months at least. Of course the people of Prescott will not complain, as their representatives were opposed to memorializing Congress for any more troops.

ARIZONA PIONEER SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society was held on Monday evening, November 5, 1896, at Prescott. In the absence of James Grant Esq. president, W. J. Berry, Esq. vice-president for Yavapai county, occupied the chair and opened the meeting with appropriate remarks. Vice presidents Hardy, of Mohave

county, and Gass, of Pah-Ute county, also by request, took seats upon the platform. On motion of J. P. Hargrave, Esq. the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Resolved, That the Arizona Pioneer Society, propose to dissolve their organization and to contribute to this society all books, charts, maps, and other effects belonging to the said Historical Society, and to unite their efforts and interests with this Society; therefore be it

Resolved, That the title of this Society be, and is hereby amended, so as to read "The Arizona Pioneer and Historical Society," and that all members of the Historical Society be admitted to membership without the payment of the usual initiation fee.

On motion the committee on a seal, were given further time.

Resolutions in honor of Herman Ehrenberg an honorary member of the Society, submitted by Governor McCormick, of a committee appointed to prepare them, were unanimously adopted. (These were inserted in the last number of the Miner.)

The following persons were proposed as members of the Arizona Pioneer and Historical Society, and duly elected, viz: Hon. D. S. Lount, A. Barnett, N. P. Pierce, John M. Boggs.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:

President, James Grant; Vice President, Wm. J. Berry, Yavapai county.—Wm. H. Hardy, Mohave county.—O. D. Gass, Pah-Ute county.—J. B. Allen, Pima county.

Recording Secretary, F. G. Christie.

Corresponding Secretary, J. P. Hargrave, Yavapai county.—J. W. C. Rowell, Mohave county.—Peter Dell, Yuma county.—Henry Jenkins, Pima county.—J. B. Ferry, Pah-Ute county.

Treasurer, J. T. Alsap.

Liberator, G. W. Barnard.

Trustee, R. C. McCormick, J. E. McCaffrey, J. C. Campbell.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

F. G. CHRISTIE, Recording Secretary.

SURRENDER OF MANUELITO.

Captain E. Butler, 5th Infantry United States Army, in command at Fort Wingate, reports under date of 24 September, 1896, as follows:

I have the honor to report to the District commander that on yesterday Indians were reported coming from the direction of Agua Fria. I rode out to meet them and had the pleasure of receiving the surrender of the well known chief Manuelito. His people number twenty three. They have some good horses and mules, all in good condition.

Manuelito comes from the head waters of Colorado Chiquito. He met the messenger I sent out to him about ten days since. His wound is healed, but he has almost entirely lost the use of his left arm from its effects. His son, son-in-law, nephew, etc. are with him. He confirms the statement that Gana Blanco is on his way to the Bosque by a southern trail.

This party, of which Manuelito is the head, is, as we understand it, the last organized band of Navajos that remained in their country, and refused to give up after the surrender of the main portion of the tribe. It has held out long and persistently, Manuelito consistently declaring, up to the day of his surrender, almost, that he would suffer death rather than go to the reservation.

His final overthrow has been accomplished by the energetic measures which have been followed up by Captain Butler, in his operations in the field in the Navajo country. Such has been the activity with which the Captain has acted, during the time he has been in command at Fort Wingate, that the Indians have had no time for rest or to provide themselves with the necessities of life. And now when the fall is coming upon them they find that there is nothing left for them to do but to surrender or to meet certain death by starvation through the winter.

Captain Butler and the officers and men under his command deserve well of the country, and the services they have rendered in the field of operations herein alluded to, had we hope they will have their reward.—*Santa Fe Gazette*, Sept. 13.

MAKING COPPER DIRECT FROM THE ORE.

Dr. F. Le Cleire of Paris, has recently patented a process by which copper ores are broken into pieces, and roasted in a reverberatory furnace, and when they attain a red heat, water is made to fall upon the ore like rain. When the white vapours disengage, the heat is increased so as to effect the fusion of the mass, after which it is run off, a mass of a very white color being obtained. Secondly, the white mass is broken in pieces, and roasted in a reverberatory furnace, in presence of a large amount of air; the heat is first slowly applied in order to prevent the fusion of the mass, and immediately a red heat is obtained by projecting water in the form of a fine rain on the mineral mass, care being taken to well stir and subdivide it with a stirrer, in order that the water shall act on the greatest number of points. Immediately copper appears in a metallic state the above roasting process is repeated, until the larger pieces of mass have become transformed into metallic copper which is rapidly effected. The addition of from only two per cent. of coal in powder to the mass, while at a red heat, facilitates the roasting, although it is not absolutely necessary. The condition of the ingredients may be ascertained by withdrawing some of the large pieces from the furnace and breaking them. The roasting should be continued until these pieces indicate the presence of copper in a metallic state, at which time the heat is increased, so as to effect the fusion of the mass, and a mixture is added of the powdered charcoal, or coke, lime or other calcareous matter, after which the whole is agitated and mixed as completely as possible. Thirdly, a considerable chemical action will now be produced in the metallic bath. The supernatant scoria is removed by the aid of a suitable instrument, and air admitted without delay into the interior of the metallic bath. After numerous experiments, on a comparatively large scale, it has been found that the action of steam, as previously employed, in concurrence with air is entirely useless, as the inflation or injection of air into the bath, which may be effected in any suitable manner, will succeed perfectly by employing a tube of refractory clay. The enormous chemical action produced by the injection of air into the metallic bath generally exceeds the degree of oxidation required, for which reason recourse should be had finally to charcoal and wood poles for stirring. The copper is tested from

time to time, until the metal assumes a tint, and the silky appearance and malleability desired, after which the melted metal is run into suitable apparatus, so arranged as not to permit of the action of the air or of metal in fusion, and having only one opening for the introduction of the metal. In this manner copper may be produced, not only of commercial value, but suitable for rolling direct from the ore. In these cases it has been assumed that the ore "moss" of Agria has been employed, containing from 2 to 10 per cent. of pure metal; but when treating grey copper of greater purity the metal may be obtained in a single operation; for the purpose the raw ore is first melted, and the slag removed immediately, on which the injection of air into the metallic bath should commence.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.—The following regulation has just been announced by the Land Office: "Where a party makes a selection of a tract of land under the Homestead Law, and thereafter desires to change the same for other land, he cannot be permitted to do so, as the law makes no provision for homestead entry. When, however, a homestead party is actually settled on one tract, and by an error in the description in his application a certificate of entry is given to him for another different tract from that covered by his actual settlement, the error is treated merely as a clerical one in the papers, and will be corrected so as to award him inequitable evidence of title for the tract, embracing his actual settlement."

COLORADO.—The first annual exhibition of the Colorado Agricultural Society opened at Denver on the 22d Sept. The display of Colorado products was very fine.

Some parties have just had a load of grain crushed in a stamp mill at Black Hawk, yielding at the rate of over sixteen hundred dollars to the ton.

The removal of Frank Hall from the office of Territorial Secretary brings out the following highly indignant remarks from the News: "Is it possible that the people will submit to this damnable outrage? Let the Vigilance Committee be re-organized at once. Something worse than horse thieves, gamblers and road agents demand its immediate attention."

Among the improvements progressing at Denver City are a Catholic Seminary, to cost \$25,000, a handsome engine house, and a number of a dozen splendid stores and many private mansions. Cole's brick block alone will cost \$25,000.

EX-SERGEANT ARMY is still a subject of controversy in New Mexico. A late number of the *Santa Fe Gazette* is after him in the pointed manner: "About that red wind Army says he has in soak for us we have only two things to say, if he knows anything derogatory to our character, we challenge him to publish it, and if he does not publish it is a coward. If he does not know anything derogatory to our character, and said he did in the last week's New Mexican newspaper for the purpose of intimidating us, is a nothing more or less than a liar."

THE GOVERNOR sent the following as his final communication to the Legislature:

REPLY TO THE MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR, OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, Prescott, Nov. 6, 1896. To the members of the Third Legislature assembled by the Territory of Arizona. Gentlemen:—At the close of your session I congratulate you upon the timely and practical character of your legislation, which, as a whole, I believe, be acceptable to your constituents, and profitable to the Territory. For the courteous official and personal attention shown me, the deference paid to suggestions, and the hearty and unanimous vote of confidence in my administration, offer you my grateful acknowledgments, and with warm wishes for your individual health, happiness and prosperity, and enhanced hope in the future of the Territory, am, with much respect, your obedient servant, RICHARD C. MCCORMICK.

CENSUS RETURNS.

Having frequently been asked for the turn of the census for 1894 and that for 1896 we herewith reproduce all:

1864:
First District (now Pima county), 1896
Second " (now Yuma, Mohave and Pah-Ute counties), 1896
Third " (now Yavapai), 1896

1866:
Pima county, 1896
Yuma " 1896
Mohave " 1896
Pah-Ute " 1896
Yavapai " 1896

Correction.—In publishing the proceedings of the Republican meeting in our last issue an error escaped our notice in the first column, which we now republish, corrected.

1. Resolved, That any attempt, or hint at repudiation by the government of obligations contracted for the suppression of the rebellion, should meet with abhorrence from all.

Brig. general R. C. Drum, United States Army, was on Friday evening, October 2d, at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, presented with a splendid gold watch and chain. The presentation was made by General Morris, late of the United States Army, appropriately responded to Generals La French, and others. General Drum last saw San Francisco for the east.

At a dinner party given to the President and his associates at St. Louis, Mr. Sherman offered the following well turned toast: Mayor of St. Louis.—May he ever be constructive in the administration of city affairs, and radical in hospitality to his friends."

ALL ON FRIDAY.—It is a curious coincidence that the Great Eastern left the coast to lay the cable on Friday, and that Friday Columbus set sail for the New World. On a Friday, too, the Great Eastern cut the Heart's Content, and on a Friday Columbus first saw the shores of the Western World.

A victim of sea-sickness describes the sensation thus: "The first hour I thought I should die, and the second I was sure I shouldn't."

WILL HICKS GRAHAM died at Los Angeles, October 17, at the Lafayette Hotel.